

sweeps out the aching root pain, and kills rheumatic aches. You instantly feel the warm glow when applied to the aching area. Starts normal circulation coursing down to the painful area. What a blessed relief it affords. Makes you forget all pain and inflammation;" (circular) "Special Instructions * * * For Chronic Rheumatism apply at least three times a day using One Fourth Bottle at each application until pain is removed. Then use bottle every four days until cured. This application is recommended for Neuritis, Lumbago or any affliction which has become deep seated and of long standing. This Remedy may bring pimples to the surface which may discharge a watery substance, this indicates that the poison or inflammation is being drawn from the afflicted parts. In all other complaints such as Peritonitis, Catarrh, * * * Asthma, * * * Stiff Joints, etc., follow directions on bottle. But in all other complaints use Remedy very freely and often. Whether applying or inhaling use Plentiful for best results, instant relief will follow. For Throat and Lung troubles apply on surface, inhale through mouth and nose by pouring Liniment in palm of hands, inhaling fumes into lungs will render relief. * * * Numerous people have been benefited of Lung Trouble by following these instructions and it has prolonged many lives. It has proven very beneficial for Pneumonia and Influenza."

On September 29, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19890. Misbranding of Pinkard's sanguinaria compound. U. S. v. John Henry Pinkard. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 27427. I. S. No. 29224.)

Examination of the drug product involved in this action disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the bottle label.

On December 7, 1931, the United States attorney for the Western District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against John Henry Pinkard, of Roanoke, Va., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the food and drugs act, as amended, on or about May 18, 1931, from the State of Virginia into the State of New York, of a quantity of Pinkard's sanguinaria compound that was misbranded.

Analysis by this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including sanguinaria, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the information that the article was misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the therapeutic and curative effects of the article, appearing on the bottle label, falsely and fraudulently represented that it would be effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for pneumonia, coughs, weak lungs, asthma, kidney, liver, bladder, or any stomach troubles, and effective as a great blood and nerve tonic.

On July 5, 1932, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19891. Misbranding of Servex. U. S. v. 81 Packages of Servex. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 27229. I. S. No. 21393. S. No. 5362.)

Examination of the product involved in this case disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the carton label and in a circular shipped with the article.

On or about December 7, 1931, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 81 packages of Servex at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 14, 1931, by the Servex Laboratories (Ltd.), from Hollywood, Calif., to Phoenix, Ariz., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of oxyquinoline sulphate, quinine sulphate, and boric acid.